#### DO YOU DRINK WATER?

THEN IF YOU REALLY ENJOY IT,

And Live in Richmond and Drink That Which Comes from the Old Canal, You Will Do Well Not to Read This,

In thousands of weekly medical journals comparative statistics are published, which show that Richmond, Va., stands near the top of the list among the most unhealthy cities in the Union. Both national and international sanitary and medical journals publish these reports, and Richmond is in this way extensively advertised as a very unhealthy city. These statistics are compiled from the reports sent to the Marine Hospital Service by the board of health of the various cities, and are consequently rereliable.

The fact that Richmond makes such a bad showing has been known for years to all who have given the subject sufficient study, and an explanation of the cause or censes has been diligently sought. The Richmond Medical and Surgical Society about twelve mooths ago had the matter of our high death rate under consideration, and appointed committees to look into and report on the probable cause or causes.

OUR DEINKING WATER.

Among the committees appointed was one to try and ascertain if it was probable that our drinking water was polluted, and if so its influence upon the health of the city. The idea that such a thing was possible did not originate with the committee. It was well known that not a few whose opinion merited consideration had serious misgiv-ings as to the purity of our drinking water, ings as to the purity of our drinking water, and so the committee determined to investigate the matter as fully as possible and to see for themselves the exact condition of affairs. About this time the health and sanitary committee of the Chamber of Commerce entered upon the work, prompted, doubtless, by a knowledge of the fact that the high death rate was aivertising the city in a very unisvorable way. Hearing that a committee from the Rich-mond Medical and Surgical Society was already at work a conference and co-operation of the two committees was requested. The of the two committees was requested. The conference resulted in a subdivision of the work and the appointment of a special committee with representatives on it from the Richmond Medical and Surgical Society, the health and sanitary committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the city Board of Health to look into and report to the health committee of the Chamber of Commerce with representation of the Chamber of Commerce with representations. merce in regard to the possible pollution of the drinking water. THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The report of the investigating committee an ereport of the investigating committee was presented to the health and sanitary committee of the Chamber of Commerce, was adopted by that committee and by said committee presented to the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, then the report and recommendations of its health and sanitary committee was considered by and sanitary committee was considered by the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, The City Engineer, Superintendent of Water Works, State Chemist and Mr. Hugh Blair madellengthy arguments against

our drinking water.

The City Engineer and Superintendent of Water Works had for weeks been active in securing reputtal testimony as to the impurity of the water, and they ingeniously presented an array of engineering and sanpresented an array of engineering and san-tary statistics, such as could be met only by an expert in engineering and sanitary science, and far beyond the scope of Drs. Snields and Taylor, the only members of the committee present. We dould chaim to know only the dreadful consequences of a polluted drinking water, and that a water source—contaminated by barn-yards source contaminated by barn-yards privies and a surface drainage, such as we found rendered it altogether probable that our drinking water was polluted and a source of disease. We admit that the in-genious argument against the report would genious argument against the report would probably have satisfied us had we not seen and smelt the serious character of the pollution. Although several members of the board of directors advocated the adoption of the report of the committee the result was not surprising, and the report as to the water was laid on the table. The report, as we know, was never presented to the Cham ber of Commerce, and consequently was never rejected by the Chamber of Com-merce as claimed by the Superintendent of Water Works in his recent letter.

A SURPRISE.

At a meeting of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce the committee realized for the first time that its report was objectionable to the City Engineer and Superinten-dent of Water Works. The tone of their opposition was a surprise, as by special in-vitation both officers accompanied the com-mittee in its tour of inspection. The Su-perintendent of Water Works was subsequently present by special invitation when the committee met to formulate its report. I am sure it never ocreport. I am sure it never oc-curred to the committee that the Superin-tendent of Water could in any conceivable way distort its efforts to improve the sani-tary condition of the city and thereby remove the impression as to its unhealthness into an indictment of his or any one's administration. The committee was honest in thinking its mission one of a much more creditable character. When the committee found there was such opposition to its re-port it was thought best to call in an arbiter in the person of some sanitary expert, and several prominent experts were written to as to their terms.

This review of the work of the committee

is called for to refute the charge implied and expressed, that the committee submitted without due consideration a highly colored "sensational" report, and it is also due that other inaccuracies in the criticisms of the committee's report be noticed.

The Superintendent of the City Water Works claims that the amount of surface drainage into the canal is insignificant as to quality and quantity. A military map of the country shows that a drainage into the canal for say ten miles above the pump-house is about as follows: From the pump-house west to drainage into Westham creek is a strip draining one mile, the area south of the Westham road—this is perhaps one and a half miles long; the two Westham creeks, an area south of the Three-Chop road which measures roughly two and a half miles wide and somewhat over two miles in the length of the river.

TUCKAHOE CREEK.

Tuckahoe creek appears to drain an area of fifty square miles. The whole area draining into the canal above the pumphouse is probably about sixty square miles, of which say six and one-half miles is independent of Tuckahoe creek. Both City Engineer and Superintendent of Water Works contend that the water in the river near the pump-house is no purer than that in the canal, and the City Engineer informs us that the water was not taken direct from Works contemplated, and as he was advised by a board of health years ago (that board, we think, was composed of Drs. Grattan Cabell, Frank D. Cunningham and William H. Taylor) for the reason that the water at that woint the reason that the water at that point opposite the pump-house, is contaminated by drainage from the south side of the river. by damage this possible danger was not alluded to by the City Engineer and Super-intendent of the Water Works when they intendent of the Water Works when they acc mpanied the committee on its tour of inspection, and just as strange that it was not mentioned by the Superintendent of the Water Works when he subsequently met the committee in regard to its report. Such a danger was not alluded to, as far as we can recall, until it was advanced by the Superintendent of the Water Works in his discussion before the board of Works in his discussion before the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce. We do not remember that this point was even then especially dwelt upon by the City Engineer. His defense of the canal water was that if we grant that it is polluted, as represented by the committee that the dilution in the canal is so great, the pollution is powerloss as a cause of disease, and, to enforce his position he stateties.

the Marshall reservoir is also contaminated. The military maps show an island in the river on the south shore one and one-half miles long reaching from about opposite the Powhatan Iron Works to a point on the south bank seven-eighths of a mile above the feeder at Grant's dam. The river at this point is at least ten thou. The river at this point is at least ten thousand feet wide and its southern bank all the way from the island to Belle Isle, which is entirely below the pump house, is concave to the river and we naturally look for the main current of a river next to a concave

There is, moreover, no evidence on the maps of a reef acting as a dam extending across the river from the south side to the end of Grant's dam or any other point, although several small islands are shown. There is no evidence on the maps of anything tending to throw the drainage from thing tending to throw the drainage from the south to the north bank, but exactly the

The Superintendent of the Water Works sage the drainage from the privies at the Philadelphia quarry does not go into the canal. We are glad to hear it does not now, it certainly did at the time the committee examined it, had done so for a long time and probably would have continued to do so but for the committee's report. The superintendent fails inadvertently, we assuperintendent fails indiversently, we assume, to make it clear that he had the condition of affairs changed after the committee's report. He also, inadvertently, we presume, fails to mention that a ditch through or around the clay bank, between the excavations at Westham and the canal, did enable the stagnant and overflow water from these excavations to enter directly into the canal and our drinking water. The su-perintendent tries to lessen the effect of the report of the committee by making it appear that the report was made after a very harried inspection. As has been stated sub-committees were left at different points along the route, and a twenty minutes' inspection of such points as Tuckaboe creek, Westham and Philadelphia Quarry would have been sufficient to note the serious pollution of our drinking water at these points.
Surprise was expressed that we did not secure samples of the polluted water for chemical analysis.

TO RYES AND NOSE. The evidences furnished, the eye and nose were sufficient, and we know that ex-pert chemists had affirmed that chemical analysis is insufficient to show that a water is free from the germs of disease; and, more-over, we had heard that our State chemist (an expert) had found the water from below Rocketts, after all the sewerage of the city was mixed with it, a little purer than samples taken from the reservoir, city hydrants, &c. With such testimonies as to the value of chemical analysis we could but conclude that the evidences to eye and nose were of sufficient value. The biological examination made for the superintendent is interesting. Seventy-two bac-teria to the contemetro of water is equal to about 1,700 to the tumbler full. It does not state whether the sample was secured after a rainfall, at which time the number would be greatly increased and the character changed, or after a dry spell, when the drainage is mainly from springs and not

from contaminating surfaces.

Such a report to be reliable should have been the result of the examination of many samples of water obtained at different times, places, etc. On the whole, I think the committee should feel satisfied with the effect of its report, which commended itself favorably to the committee on health and sanitation of time Chamber of Commerce if not to the board of directors. We can but hope that the agitation of this important matter may result in remedying the conditions so seriously objected to by many of our citizens, and to which we have called attention, even if seemingly to some purely impairment. great satisfaction the efforts of the Superintendent to have a settling basin, to be filled from the river direct. promising not only clear water, but water impolluted by the dangerous sources of contamination to which attention has been called. This is all the committee contended for, and all must hope that this plan will not be found impracticable, under the present financial condition of the city, and if not that a further consideration of the plan of draining the water direct from the river at the pump-house, which we are assured can be done for  $\bar{v}10,000$  may present itself in a more favorable light, and be tried at once as a satisfactory solution of the mooted point as to the purity of the water in the river opposite the pump-house can-not be reached without it. We hope an unbiased sanitary expert will be employed to study and report upon this and other matters looking to an improvement in the sanitary condition of the city, and a reduction of our excessively high death rate.
HUGH M. TATLOR,
CHRISTOPHER TOMPEINS.

PHILADELPHIA QUARBY. The following foot note is added to the above report and will explain itself. Spe-cial attention is called to its contents:

Dr. Tompkins' report of the condition of affairs found at the Philadelphia quarry was as follows. The company worked about ninety men, more or less, and their common privies were within six or eight feet of a stream, which after running about seventy-five yards poured its contents into the canal—the ground all sloping in a way favorable to carry the washings of the privies in that direction. No adequate protection was found to prevent most foul contamination, the only barloose pieces of granite thrown together un-der and about the closets. There was also a privy directly over the river used not, so frequently by the men of the quarry, the droppings of which would of necessity find their way to the Old pump works and thence to the Old reservoir. Your commit-tee was also told of a stream leading from a dairy and of a ditch or ditches from an old field where dead norses and cows were commonly thrown and deposited. The con-tents of these streams and this ditch or these ditches finally worked their way into the canal and thereby helped to make our drinking water still more impure.

Mr. Bolling, in criticising the above re-

port, says: There are about seventy-five or one hundred laborers here who are day-laborers and who live in and near Richmond, they and their familes do not reside at the quarry. There are specially provided privies for the use of the workmen, and notices are posted all around that these privies alone must be used; they are not connected with and do not discharge their contents into the little drain which finds its way into the canal

Dr., Tompkins stated that there was an old ditch near the Philadelphia quarry in which dead horses and cows were thrown and that the contents of the ditch fluxily ound its way to the canal. There is one known instance when a horse fell in the ditch and was killed or fell and was thrown into the ditch, which was reported to me and I had the horse buried in a field nea

on after it happened."

On the afternoon of August 11, 1892 (last Thursday), this quarry was visited by the undersigned, accompanied by certain other gentlemen interested in the matter, and its condition again examined. We were told by those in authority there that the privies as reported in our original paper had been continuously in use to August 1st 1892, the day after this subject was brought to the attention of the public by The Times. It was, they stated, only two months ago that the men working there were ordered to use the privies exclusively.

the north side opposite pump works. If it does so the fact can, we think, be demonstrated by throwing a peck of apples or postatoes into the river at the mouth of the creek on the south side. If they are carried by the, current to the north bank at the pump-house then we will admit that we have been misinformed. We are led to believe there is a river current flowing along or near the south tank from Bosher's dam to the water wheels of the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works south of Belle Isle, which are of the water wheels of the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works south of Belle Isle, which bank. It would be a matter of regret to find that the water drawn from the river at the old pump works and given us through the Marshall reservoir is also contaminated. The military maps show an island in the river on the south shore one and privies were to be removed to another place. It is submitted that the arrangement proposed is practically little better than that which originally existed and was so strongly objected to by the committee. The drainage of these pits must eventually find its way into the little stream just below them and thence into the canal. We found no granite basin in connection with these privies, the old ones having about them nothing but loose granite block full of cracks and crevices and without any kind of cement. The new ones had earthern (clay) sides and were not in any way lined. It will be at once seen that these places were utterly devoid of all the conditions necessary to constitute a true basin. We were told that the great mass of foul matter accumulated at the old privies would be covered over and left "in situ." There was nothing so far as could be seen to prevent the contents of these privies and the contents of these privies and to prevent the contents of these privies and

pits (or their poisonous elements) finding their way into our drinking water.

It is, perhaps, needless to comment on the feet that although the original report. fact that although the original report of the committee was made last fail (about eight months ago), the privice of the quarry continued in use as we then found them till August 11, 1892, the date of our last visit to that gust 11, 1893, the date of our mass visit to that locality. So, also, we need not say that the remedy about to be put into effect is, scientifically and practically speaking, no remedy at all, as may be readily seen by any one who will take the trouble to make a personal investigation on the ground.

CHRISTOPHER TOMPKINS, HUGH M. TAYLOR.

[Drs. Taylor and Tompkins make this remembers of the committee being out of the

Henrico County Court-House,

The county court adjourned for the term vesterday after bailing Maria Shelton charged with infanticide, and John P. Loyd charged with felony, till the September

The court also appointed commissioners to assess the damages for opening Washing street to the Mechanicaville turnpike, and to examine all the turnpikes in the county and report to the court at the next

The board of supervisors have contracted with the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad to lower the grade of the Hermitage road at the Fair grounds so that the trains will pass over the road at a height of some fifteen feet, instead of the present arrangement by which the county road crosses the railroad at the grade. The school trustees of Fairfield have made

the following appointments of school teachers for the public schools in that dis-

White Schools-Howard's Grove, Enroughty: second grade, Ivy V. Marable Mechanicaville, Twenty-ninth street, Mary E. Merryman, Sallie Y. Larus, Nellie J Cherry, Lillie Meisel. Fulton, first grade Virginia E. Cauthorn: second grade, Louis C. Warriner. Bowling Green, Maggie V Mitchell: Beulah, John C. Garthright; An Belle Austin: Seven Pines, L. F ck: Highland Springs, Sadie

Steizleder. ed-Cedar-street, first grade, W. S. Christian; second grade, Susan Blakey, Benedict, C. P. Robinson, Tabernacle, first grade, W. B. F. Thompson; second grade, M. A. V. Murry, Reidsville, John D. Fra-zier, Woodville, first grade, R. H. Thurston; second grade, P. A. Meredith; Seven Pines, M. A. Pollard, Rearwayno, Orina Carter. M. A. Pollard; Boarswamp, Orine Carter.

The Good Templars.

There was quite a pleasant and interesting session of Sidney Lodge, No. 428, Independent Order of Good Templars, held Friday night at Belvidere Hall. After dis posing of a considerable amount of routin business, arrangements were perfected for visiting regularly the different lodges. A committee was appointed to prepare a suit committee was appointed to prepare a sultable and entertaining programme for an open meeting to be held the 25th instant. It was also decided to visit the Star of Hope, a large and flourishing lodge in Manchester, next month. There new initiations and propositions for membership. After the usual quarterly cleansing of the roster and docket, the membership shows rapid growth in city, county and town. In the last three months twenty-seven new lodges with an average twenty-seven new lodges with an average membership of fifty have been instituted The Good Templars of Virginia do n t take any stock in the Prohibition party; they do not wish to and will not drag moral quesnot wish to and will not drag moral ques-tions into political ledgerdemain. It seeks to purify the atmosphere and vicinity by education, example and precept. The next annual session of the Grand Lodge will be held in this city next December which will be attended by delegates from over three hundred lodges of which the morals, discipline and organization are the finest in the

Yachting on the Chesapeake Bay.

One of the most enjoyable affairs of the season was a yachting party giving Monday night by Miss Annie Leone Coffee, of Old a number of her friends on her yacht the Ads.

The beauty of the evening was doubly enhanced by the presence of the pretty girls in the party. After a delightful sail on the Chesapeake bay, they returned home vacht the Ada,

in the early morning.

Among those present were: Miss Eva
Joralemon, of Troy, Pa.; Miss Nellie
Thompson, Miss Annie Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Miss Annie Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming Phillips and Mr. Floyd Tyler, of Richmond: Mr. Moses Topping, of Old Point, Mr. John T. Bentley, of Hampton: Mr. D. J. Callahan, Mr., George E. Pavis and George W. Donly, Jr., of Newport News. The party was chaperoned by Captain and Mrs. T. M. Coffee.

Property Transfers.

Richmond.—James Lyons, special commissioner, to Nelly A. wife of Robert G. Rennolds, 25 feet on the north side of Franklin street between Second and Third. \$4,000. Henrico.—G. M. A. Ball to J. Thompson and LeRoy E. Brown, 270 feet on the south side of Floyd avenue, 82 feet on Crenshaw avenue between Floyd and Main streets, 82

feet on Dooley avenue between Floyd and Main streets, 360 feet on the south side of Floyd avenue, 82 feet on Dooley avenue, feet on the west side of Auburn avenue. terest in certain alleys and in 40 feet, subject to deed of trust of \$8,000. Also 82 feet on the west side of Auburn avenue near Grove, subject to lien of \$679.25, \$14,206.
L. L. Cornell to Florence G. Cornell, personalty and interest in lots 1 and 2 in block 40, Barton Heights, \$1,200.

A Galvanized Game.

The game of ball between the galvanized fron workers yesterday was very interesting. The teams were composed of the employes of T. N. Kendler and R. Burton, and resultof in a score of 16 to 15 in favor of the Kendlers. Nearly all the runs were made in the first three innings, and the game closed at the end of the eighth. The feature of the game was the playing of James Kendler. , and Harry A. Hern, the battery for the

For the Hines Memorial.

"Grand Chancellor Diggs, Knights of Pythias, of West Point, was in the city yesterday and commissioned Mr. C. T. Loher, treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, as delegate to the Supreme Lodge, which in Kansas City next week, Loher goes more particular to secure the fund raised by the Supreme Lodge for the building of the Hines memorial

During the epidemic of flux in this county in 1888, I had hard work to keep a supply of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. People often came ten or twelve miles in the night to get a bottle of the remedy. I have been selling patent medicines for the past ten years and find that it has given better satisfaction in cases of diarrhose and flux than any other medicine I have ever handled.—J. H. Benmedicine I have ever handled.—J. H. cases of diarrines and hix than any other medicine I have ever handled.—J. H. Benham, Druggist, Golconds, Pope county, Ill. Over five hundred bottles of this Remedy were sold in that county during the epidemic referred to. It was a perfect success and was the only remedy that did cure the worst cases. Dozens of parameters

EMPIRE TO COMMUNE.

SCENES IN THE STREETS OF PARIS

During the Happy Days of the Government and the Bloody Period After Its Downfall-An Exposition Attraction.

The visitors to the grand State Exposition in October will have an attraction to lure them which is worthy coming a long ways to see. The secretary yesterday closed a contract with the magnificent picturesque spectacular exhibition known as "Pain's Paris From Empire to Commune." This is a grand move, and so greatly increases the interest in the Exposition as to make it a grand success had not that been already assured. Pain's Paris has proved in New York to be one of the greatest attractions of the age, and comes to Richmond on the same immense scale. The necessary structure for the great show will be erected between the race-track and cattle-sheds. The Exposition management will arrange for a charge in connection with Paris will be for reserved seats. One feature of the show will be a lake 60x200 feet, and 300 performers will take part. seating capacity of 5,000, and the only extra

The first performance will commence with the night of the opening of the Exposition. October 6th, and will take place on alternate nights during the engagement. Arrangements will be at once made to advertise this great attraction all over Virginia and in adjacent States.

PICTURESQUE SCENES.

The programme is composed of dramatic and picturesque scenes of a thrilling charand picturesque scenes or a turning cuar-acter, interspersed with pyrotechnic display and specialty divertissement. The Exposi-tion management have undoubtedly demon-strated their announced intention of amusing the people in giving such an attrac-

tion as this at one price of admission. The scene opens with happy, light-hearted Paris: the streets thronged; everybody is apparently cheerful: the city is in its holiday attire of flags and flowers, a every face and merriment playing high car-nival. It is the Emperor's fete day, and business is laid aside and the tradespeople to the control of the control of the control of the control of the second of the control of the co and workingmen are in happy moods. withal there is a feeling of unrest which always precedes a storm. Napoleon knows in his heart of hearts that the empire is not peace. About the departments of the army and navy there is unusual activity. Yet the day is one of joy, and laughter and merri-ment go hand in hand. There is music in

Notwithstanding the hurrying to and fro of soldiers and officers, the day speeds on in sunshine and brightness and the shadows of night begin to fall.

THE ROYAL PAMILY.

Before that, however the Emperor and Empress and the Premier Imperial, he on whom the hopes and ambitions of a fond father and an ambitious mother are centered, pass through the crowded streets in the imperial equipage over the grand ava-nue of the Champs Elysees, through the are adorned by the genius of Rude and Cortel with memorable scenes of a greater Napoleon, on towards the famous Bois de Boulogue, covering an area of over 1,900 acres, and where a display of equipages second to none in the world were to be met. The sound of thousands of voices filled the air, shouting "Long live the Emperor." and so the day passed on and night slowly draws its mantle over the gay capital, but not to still its merriment or blight its joy. Every house becomes illuminated, the windows even of the humblest artisan are lighted up, the streets along the banks of the Seine present a picture of fairyland. The river itself even, with its water pyro-technics, becomes a blaze of glory, the gar-dens and public places seem like pictures of homes and public places are not provided to the pictures. of happiness, music fills the air, thousands and other favorite composers, great avenues and squares and bridges that spanned the flowing river are made bright with the reflection of the thousands of the vari-colored lamps.

Amid this scene of happiness and brightness the last fete of the Emperor drew to a

THE ORIM SPECTER OF WAR. While all this was in progress the grir spectre of war was preparing to cast its pall over France. The days of the empire were drawing to a close, but as yet the storm had not broken. Finally the fatal word was spoken and the war between France and Prussia was declared. Then there was the hurrying to and fro of soldiers and the leaves of France was not between France and Prussia was declared. ons of France were pushed to the front o confident was Napoleon in the ability of the armies of the empire to cope with the the armies of the empire to cope with those of the Prussians that he regarded the campaign with almost fool-hardy indifference. The montebank of an emperor even sent his son, the young Prince Imperia, to the frontier to receive his baptism of fire, and the young Prince did receive it and then fell back with the preserved and almost demoralized. a disheartened and almost demoralized army. It was at Staarbruch it occurred. It was an ill omen. The main army of the Germans had by this time crossed the river of the empire created by Napolean meited before it. On the victorious Germans pressed, sweeping all before them; on, onward, up to the very walls of Paris itself they pressed and there made their stand, to capture by force the invariable of the pressed and the made their stand, to capture by force the imperial city which Napoleon had endangered by his ambition. It was thought that this magnificent capital was impregnable.

OUTSIDE THE WALLS.

And so it was to an approaching army. Its environments of forts and fortresses were its protection from the invaders, so the Germans camped outside its walls and they allowed nothing to enter the city. Time and time again the gallant soldiers of France tried to break the terrible environment. which held as in a vice the fair city and all it contained, but in vain. Its fate was sealed. The empire was doomed. Starvasealed. The empire was doomed. Starvation stalked through the streets and over the boulevards and crept into houses of the poor and sowed the seeds of discontent among the populace. Falling shells and diring meteors at night disturbed the unfortunate inhabitants and added horror to horror of the situation. The bombardment

tunate innabiants and added the innabiants and added to the situation. The bombardment day by day became more and more intense.

The grasp of the Germans became tighter and tighter about the doomed capital. and tighter about the doomed capital. Slowly but surely the circle of armed men by which Paris was surrounded was limiting its area; slowly and surely the supply of provisions among the beleaguered was ebbing away like a falling tide. Women and children prowled about the streets crying for bread and breathing curses on the Emperor, for whom only a short time before they had rung out huzzas, and still the soldiers of that emperor fought manfully and bravely for France and the honor of France.

Then came the news of the fall of Sedan and the surrender of the Emperor, capitu-lation of Bazaine at Metz and the giving in of nearly two hundred thousand men, the very flower of the French army.

The announcement of other victories fol-

lowed, and broken-hearted and dejected, used up by famine and disease, crippled in every way, Paris vielded to Prussia and France was humbled to the dust. VICTORIOUS ENTRY INTO PARIS.

It was a bright day in the spring of 1871 that the German army made its victorious entry into Paris. For weeks it had lain outside its walls knocking at the gates with all the terrible destructive effects of modern war engines demanding an entrance. At last the Prussian Crown Prince "Unser Fritz" entered the humiliated capital at the head of the victorious legions. Through the Are de Triomphe and over the Avenue de Champs Elysees came the German soldiery with flags flying and drums beating and the

bands playing the national airs of the German Faderland.

Prussians, Hanoverians, Bavarians, Saxonians, Wertemburgers, besides the soldiers of the Duchies, Grand Duchies and princi-palities, each flying the banner of their reto use the privies excinaively.

A DUMPING OROUND.

A DUMPING OROUND.

To these facts any number of witnesses will testify as well as to the fact that Scott's old Field was a common dumping ground for old animals (horses, cows. etc.) Many men fold animals (horses, cows. etc.) Many men told us that for several months past carcellation from the south side in order to exaggerate that on the north side of the river, but we do wish to assert our firm belief that the water from the south side does not find its way across 2.000 feet of river to

in Versailles the German Empire was proclaimed. Even on French soil, within the sound almost of the bells of Notre Dame, the German Empire was announced, and King William of Prussia became the Kaiser of all Germany. The Faderland was consolidated, an enormous inderland was consolidated, an enormous in-demnity was exacted from France and the cession of the provinces of Alace and Lor-raine was demanded as the cost of a cause-less war. The terms being agreed to the German victors retired from the capital and once more the French soil was free from the tread of the invaders.

A BITTER CUP. The cup of sorrow was not yet drained to

the dregs.

Another and more terrible blow even than

Another and more terrible blow even than Another and more terrible blow even than the captrue of the capital was in store for unfortunate Paris. For weeks discontent had been spreading among the dangerous classes. Honest working people, too, influenced by the wild teachings of such blood-thirty butchers as Regault, Urbain. Protol and others of their kind, readily swelled the mob that was to prey on Paris. The timidity or lack of energy on the part The timidity or lack of energy on the part of the French troops at Versailles helped in a measure to encourage the Communists in a measure to encourage the Communists in their work of demoralization. Like the unnatural children of a fond mother these misguided people, with unnatural hate and a devilish thirst for something they knew not what in their minds, clutched the fair city in their grasp and raised the red flag Commune, which became the emblem of the state of the commune of the second of the commune of the communities an anarchy and discussions of the communities of the assausination, pillage, anarchy and dis-order. Demoralization and treachery, too, had set in among the National Guard, and helped to swell the ranks of the worst lot of

Numan beasts the world ever saw.

Some idea may be formed of the terrible power for the destruction of life and property when according to Cluseret, who was erty when according to Cluseret, who was allied with the Commune that at the time of its collapse it held 1,700 pieces of cannon and mitrailleuses, 548,000 guns of different models with sabre bayonets, 55,000 cavalry sabres, 14,000 Enfield rifles, revolvers, making a total of 710,700 weapons of all kinds which the communion that robbed the city of. Thus equipped, they entered upon their work of destruction, but "what must avoite."

work of destruction, but "what must excite amazement," writes the American Minister Washburn, who, by the way, was the only representative of any foreign power who remained in the city during the seige and in the bloody reign of the Commune, and over whose legation the stars and stripes floated when even the banner of France was supplanted by the blood red flag of destruction "is the knowledge of the vast number of people in Paris at this time who not only were in sympathy with the Commune, but who abetted and sustained it in its career of crime and blood. The minority, embracing the better class, was com-pletely cowed and subdued by this insurrectionary mass of the population."

For two months and eight days Paris was

at the mercy of the mob. Nothing was sa-cred to them. It was a riotous, mad race while it lasted, and women and men alike lost sight of their humanity as well as their reason. It could not last long. Even wild beasts, after preying upon each other, will tire of blood. Dissensions among the Com-munist leaders themselves were the first

signs of weakness and a sure sign of an early close of this terrible carnival of crime. The seven days which succeeded May 22, 1871, can scarcely find a parallel in the annals of civilization, and it is hard to imagine it took place but a few years ago. Barricaded streets, with men and women fighting like demons against the troops carrying their nation's flag. The Communaire battery on the heights of Montmortre balching forth its destructive rain of shot and shell into the best portion of the city Everywhere the work of destruction go

For days and nights most desperate fighting was carried on without any cessation in the streets. The carnage was something fearful. Regault, who had ordered the arrest of Archbishop Dorboy, had now almost supreme power. The venerable Archbishop, who was beloved by rich and poor alike, and had spent his whole life in acts of charity and had spent his whole life in acts of charity and benevolence, was seized and thrown into prison. So, too, Abbe Dezuerry and a number of other priests. The 24th, one of the worst days of this terrible period, saw the respected Archbishop Dorboy, Chief Justice Bonjean, the Abbe Dezuerry and his iriend led from their cells in the prison Sa Roguelle, and after being insulted by the mob, were placed against the walls and shot down. The Archbishop did not fall at the first volley, but stood erect, and before the other discharge came, which launched him into eternity, he crossed himself on the forehead three times. The Archbishop's body was afterwards mutilated. This seemed to what the appetite of the Commune leaders for more blood as three days later thirty-eight gendarmer and sixteen priests were conducted from Pere La Chalse and then shot.

A DREADFUL NIGHTMARE.

Excess succeeded excesses so rapidly that it seemed one dreadful nightmare of bloodshed, crime and pillage and demoralization. The fighting in the streets during the day was tearful and when night came on the houses were lighted up with fires from the buildings which petreleouses had devoted to distruction.

The roar of artillery and the sharp rattle

of the mitreilleuses and rifles mingled with the demoniacal yells of infuriated men and women had transformed this beautiful city

into a pandemonium.

The famous vendome column, made of the bronze coursing from the cannon captured by the army of the great Napoleon, was a special object of hate to Courbet, the artist. and he, leading a mob as mad as himself in the delirium of passion, tore down the magnificent work, which served to recall the glory of the French army. Neither church nor palace, private residence nor public building, the city's adornment, nor public building, the city's adornment, nor gardens of the great edifices which tell the tales of French history, were safe from the fire and destruction which raged all around. Near to the close of this dreadful orgie, which cost Paris thousands of lives and \$.00,000,000 and left a stain on the fair fame of Parisans, about six hundred of the most desperate of the Communists had taken possession of the Hotel de Ville.

The regular troops had reached the city from Versailles and resolved to dispossess.

from Versailles and resolved to dispossess the rabble who were well armed and barri-caded. One of the most terrible encounters caded. One of the most terrible encounters took place here. Seeing the chances were against them the desperate Communists saturated the walls of the building with petroleum and determined to fire it before they left. For twelve hours the fighting raged and when they found that they were beaten they attempted to escape. They had fired the building and were caught in their own tran. The troops were ordered to fire trap. The troops were ordered to fire against every door and window. A murder-ous musketry was kept up, flames burst out all over and no one can tell how many perished in the flames. ished in the flames. This was one of the closing scenes in this

horrible history.
It is impracticable here to give a list of the public buildings, churches, monuments and houses that were injured and destroyed, be-sides the Palace Tuileries, Louvre Museum, the Palace Royal, the Palais of the Legion Fenance, the Hotel de Ville, the Palace of Justice, the Conciergerie and hundreds of less important structures.

Paris was robbed of her beauty, the em-pire of Napoleon was dead and the terrible Commune passed away in the glow of the flames which its own hands, red with blood, had lighted.

All these scenes are dramatically and brilliantly illustrated in Pain's Paris.

It is not strange that Beecham's Pills are so universally and favorably known when one considers that the manufacturers make use of over 14,000 advertising mediums, and spend about \$550,000 through them every year. Such liberal use of the press is bound to have results, and proof is seen in the ex-ceptional facilities found necessary to emloy in the manufacture of the Pills in order to meet the enormous and increasing de-mand; among them, the pill machine, which shapes 15,000 pills per minute. And, fur-thermore, in the fact that the average quantity kept in stock is 8½ tons, which means about 77.684,200 pills always ready for shipment. These figures are almost lofty enough to make one feel dizzy, but then he has only to swell the ranks and be-come a user of these famous pills, when all dizziness, billousness, indigestion, sick headache or liver and stomach troubles will disappear. to meet the enormous and increasing dedisappear.

Henry Irving is fond of relating a little incident that occurred to him when in a Dorsetshire village last summer. Whilst passing a group of children one of them eyed him so sharply that the actor said: "Well, little girl, do you know me?" "Yes, sir," was the reply, "you are one of 'Reecham's Pills." She had seen his face in one of their advertisements.

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